

## TWO CHICAGOANS TAKE HARD JOBS

COUNTRY KNOWS DIFFICULTIES  
THAT CONFRONT A. D. LASKER  
AND CHARLES G. DAWES.

### CHANCE OF FAILURE IS BIG

Chief of the Budget, Calling Attention  
to Niggardiness of Congress, Gets  
Help From the Army and Volunteer  
Business Men.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—When the new chief of the shipping board entered on his duties he appeared grateful because the press of the country had set forth the extreme difficulties of the work which he was to undertake. It does not take a long memory to recall that the shipping board since its organization has had various kinds of troubles to upset it.

A man who takes hold of a government job with the chances of failure, from the very physical aspects of the case, fully equaling the chances of success, is, of course, grateful if the country knows that he must work loyally and hard in order to overcome, and that if he shall fail it will not be altogether from lack of trying.

The country has been pretty well informed concerning the specific duties which confront the new chief of the budget, Charles G. Dawes, formerly a brigadier general in charge in France of purchases and supplies for the American army. Like his fellow Chicagoan, A. D. Lasker, the chairman of the shipping board, Mr. Dawes, has let the country know that he also has a hard job ahead of him.

In his statement to the public concerning his new work, Mr. Dawes took occasion virtually to charge congress with niggardiness in making an appropriation for the new budget office. He gave the amount of the appropriation, outlined the necessities in the case, and then said that so far as proffered implements were concerned for proper conduct of his work, he was about as badly off as a man who was given a "toothpick and told to tunnel Pike's Peak."

### Dawes Plain Speaking May Help.

The quoted words occurred in the statement prepared by Mr. Dawes. It was not an extemporaneous delivery in any sense. He had thought over what he was going to say, and he said it. There seems to be a feeling in Washington, that his plain speaking may be of service in the future, when congress intends to put men at work on big tasks and is thinking on the subject of supplying them with the tools of the new trade.

The chief of the budget will get \$10,000 a year. All things are comparative. Mr. Dawes left a much better paying position in order to take up his new work. This thing is true of half a dozen other officials in Washington. It was true during the war under the Wilson administration and it continues to be true in peace under the Harding administration.

The day after he made his statement Mr. Dawes went to work on his new job. In order to put it through with the United paid force at his command, he must be given the aid of all the cabinet officers and of the heads of virtually all the bureaus and all the departments of government. It will be Mr. Dawes' job to prepare estimates for the fiscal year which ends June 30, 1923, and as congress makes the appropriations for these expenditures, at its next session, which begins in December, the work of preparation of the estimates must be done in five months' time.

Mr. Dawes brought to Washington with him W. T. Abbott, vice president of the Central Trust company of Illinois, who will be acting as assistant director of the budget for a few months. Then a permanent assistant director will be chosen.

### Gets Help From Army.

The new budget chief has gone to the army for help. He had a wide field of work in France as director of purchases and supplies, and he had an opportunity there to study the qualifications of army officers who assisted him in his task. He has asked the government to assign to the budget work as his aids Brig. Gen. George V. Mosley, who was assistant chief of staff at general headquarters in France, and Col. Harry C. Smith, who served under General Harbord in France in the great service of supplies with headquarters at Tours.

In August a number of leading American business men will be asked to come to Washington to serve without pay in an advisory capacity in the budget bureau. They "first will be assigned to the different departments of government to advise and cooperate with the respective budget officers there, while they are at their estimating work. These business men volunteers will take up all controversial points with the director of the budget."

### New Legion Head Sees President.

John H. Emery, wounded veteran of the great war, who has been chosen by the executive committee of the American Legion as the organization's commander to fill out the unexpired term of Col. F. W. Galbraith, who met his death accidentally recently has been in Washington. With Col. Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, he called upon President

Harding and upon the officials of the war department.

Commander Emery, as are all Legionnaires, is much interested in the work soon to be undertaken of recruiting the reserves of the army, and in forwarding a part of lasting good will between the civilians who fought in the last war and the officers and men of the regular army.

Mr. Emery was wounded in the left arm in France, so badly wounded that he has comparatively little use of the injured member today. He regrets apparently that this physical disability prevents him from accepting a commission in the reserves of the United States army.

I had a talk with Commander Emery. He spoke as one Legion member to another. He epitomized the lesson which I think it is the desire of the American Legion officials to see fulfilled in spirit and in truth in the ranks of the former soldiers.

### Would Be Soldier Citizens.

He said, "We were known as citizen soldiers. I hope that we will be known now as soldier citizens." This breathes the spirit of the service which seems to be in the hearts of the Legionnaires today.

American Legion officials are interested deeply in the recent legislation which cuts the American army to a force of 150,000 men. Of course no Legion man thinks that an army of this size is sufficient for the needs of the republic, even in peace times. They feel also that the cut reflects what the Legionnaires seem to be the selfish feeling of the law makers—that if war comes, and there is not an adequate first line of defense forces in the regular army, the men "who did it before" will instantly be willing to do it again.

Of course, as the ex-soldiers seem to view it, the men of the Legion and of other veteran organizations patriotically will offer their services to do it again, but nevertheless there is a feeling that the million young men who come to military age every year in this republic, and the vast crowd of slackers in the last war, might be compelled, if unhappily war should come, to take on a part of the first burden which the belief is, will be certain to fall under coming conditions to the lot of the former fighters to assume.

When it was proposed under the last administration to maintain a regular army of 280,000, the proportion of 17,000 commissioned officers was fixed as being proper. The army has been reduced to 150,000 men, 130,000 less than the number originally contemplated. Now it is said that congress possibly may legislate a large number of regular army officers out of their commissions.

### Fight Against Fewer Commissions.

It can be said from first knowledge that the War department, and this of course means the administration, will resist any attempt to deprive some thousands of young Americans of their commission in the regular army. There are today 13,000 such commissioned officers, for the force never was brought up to the strength contemplated when the proposal for an army of 280,000 men was made. Admittedly, however, an army of 150,000 would be over-manned if 13,000 officers were assigned to active duty with the troops.

The contention of the War department is, however, that even with the reduced number of men in the ranks there will not be too many commissioned officers if the present number, 13,000, is kept at work. It is said there is plenty to be done by that part of the commissioned personnel which is not serving actively with the troops.

A large number of officers, the authorities say, must be assigned to duty in connection with the reserves, the National Guard, the army schools, and to staff work. The authorities hold that there would be a crippling of the service if congress should take the action of reduction which it has suggested it may attempt.

The War department is not slow to point out the justice side of the matter. The department is borne out by the records when it says that there was an appeal made by the government of the United States to young men to enter the regular army as officers and to make the service their life work. As a result hundreds upon hundreds of them gave over good paying positions in civil life and entered the army in response to the call.

### Lincoln Statue Put Back.

Sentiment in Washington has compelled the return to its former site of the statue of Abraham Lincoln which stood in front of the district court building facing John Marshall place. There was objection to the statue because it was said to be inartistic. Perhaps it was, but it was the first statue of Lincoln which was put up in the capital city, and for years was the only one. Sentiment hovered about it and now it is to be put back in the place from which adverse criticism caused its removal.

A good many men of unquestioned judgment thought that the Lincoln statue was a fine bit of art. It stood upon a tall, almost spindling pillar rising to a height of 25 feet. The tall figure of Lincoln surmounted it, and as someone expressed it, it seemed to be simply a straight line from the base of the pillar to the head of its surmounting figure. However, the statue looks like Lincoln and the pose of the figure is true to life, and therefore perhaps ought to be appealing even to an artist.

### Associations May Be Sued.

Massachusetts has a new law which permits all voluntary associations to be sued, including labor unions.

and God sent tobacco. The other story relates that our first mother got so "fed up" with her husband's attentions that she prayed God to send him some other distraction, and the heavenly gift of tobacco answered her prayer.

### Poison Fish in South Sea.

There is a fish which lies buried in the coral sand of the South seas the spines of whose dorsal fin are hollow like the fangs of a rattlesnake. When stepped on it ejects a poison which kills or cripples the victim.

## HOUSE PUTS OIL ON FREE LIST

PRESIDENT SENDS LETTER SUG-  
GESTING PROVISION FOR BAR-  
GAINING ON TARIFF.

### PUT DUTY ON COTTON

DEBATE ON PETROLEUM LASTS  
SEVERAL HOURS—CAUSES  
FLARE-UP IN HOUSE.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Washington, July 19.—Oil went on the Fordney tariff free list by a House vote of more than two to one.

Long staple cotton, on the free list in the ways and means committee draft, was put on the durable list at 15 per cent ad valorem, with members in doubt as to what compensatory rates on all cotton goods would be considered necessary by reason of the imposition of a tax on the raw product.

The real flare-up was over the oil schedule. It broke at the outset of the session after Chairman Fordney had presented a letter from President Harding opposing the tax and suggesting rather a bargaining provision to be placed in his hands to "guard against the levy of duties against us or the imposition by other nations of export tariffs which are designed to hinder the facilitation of trade."

The first vote on the contested oil amendment came after three and a half hours of debate.

Republicans rejected, by a straight party vote, a proposal by Representative Garrett, Tennessee Democrat, to limit debate that the bill might be taken up for amendment under the ordinary five-minute rule.

Then, after debate, the first test was on an amendment by Representative Carter, Democrat, Oklahoma, to cut the committee rates on crude oil from 35 to 25 cents and fuel oil from 25 to 20 cents a barrel.

The Carter proposal won, 143 to 47. Democrats supported it solidly on the ground that in event the free oil amendment offered by Representative Treadway, Massachusetts, Republican member of the ways and means committee, should be defeated, they could help to obtain a lower duty than fixed in the bill.

But there never was any doubt of the temper of the House on the oil question.

The Treadway proposition was adopted with votes to spare—187 to 79—on a stand-up count, but Chairman Fordney, on the losing side, demanded tellers. The count was 196 to 86.

About half the Republican membership of the committee, which imposed the tax after the bill had been printed, and after the duty earlier had been rejected, joined Republican insurgents and almost a solid minority in throwing out the duty.

### Accused Fireman Ends Life.

El Paso, Texas.—Charles F. Robinson, 28, fireman on the G. H. & S. A. train on which William Bohman, engineer, was mysteriously killed July 8, near Sanderson, Texas, committed suicide. Railroad officials said they had offered Mr. Robinson his job back, having made an official report that the engineer was "killed by a party unknown to railroad officials," but the fireman, however, had not applied to go to work. Robinson had been charged with murder in connection with the engineer's death.

### Four Stitches Taken in Heart.

New York.—Four stitches were taken in the beating heart of Frank Farino, 16-year-old Brooklyn boy, who had stabbed himself with a silletto. Two hours after the operation, which was performed through an opening between two ribs, Frank asked permission to sit up and doctors at the Holy Family hospital are hopeful for his recovery. The operation required thirty-five minutes as the stitches had to be taken when the heart was contracted at the end of a beat.

### Famine Spreading in Russia.

Berlin.—Twenty million persons are on the verge of starvation in drought-stricken sections of Russia, subsisting mainly on moss, grass and the bark of trees, according to the Vossische Zeitung, quoting information from "reliable Russian sources." Refugees are reported to be pouring into Moscow and Petrograd by thousands, and to be fleeing hopelessly in every direction.

### Good Fellows Secretary Arrested.

Stout City, Iowa.—H. K. Hansen, secretary of the National Organization of Good Fellows of America, has been arrested on the charge of using the mails to defraud. It is charged that Hansen secured \$62,500 in 1922 membership fees from 250,000 persons in all parts of the United States. The object of the Good Fellows of America was to make a drive to secure legislation permitting the manufacture of light wines and beers. Hansen was the founder.

### Churches to Advertise.

New York.—Advertising columns of daily newspapers are to be used for general church advertising as well as for evangelistic purposes, it was announced by officials of the Protestant Episcopal Church. This action was decided upon, it was said, at two important conferences, and the publicity department of the church has been instructed to add a competent advertising writer to its staff. The extent of the new venture in church publicity was not announced.

## SETBACK DISARMAMENT

TOKIO NOT WILLING TO DISCUSS  
FAR EAST QUESTIONS.

JAPANESE FEAR DISSENSION  
WILL FOLLOW IF PACIFIC  
PROBLEM IS TAKEN UP.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Washington, July 15.—Japan is ready to enter the disarmament conference, but withholds assent to an unrestricted discussion of Far Eastern questions as a part of it.

The viewpoint of the American government is that a solution of the Far Eastern question is a necessary accompaniment to any disarmament program. Thus develops the first hitch—if a hitch it turns out to be—in President Harding's plan to remove the causes for heavy armaments and then reduce the armaments themselves.

American officials, however, are optimistic that a way will be found for a satisfactory conference to which Japan will be a party and for a program of armament reduction acceptable to all.

The Japanese reply to the preliminary question of whether she would receive an invitation to such a conference came to the State Department through the American embassy at Tokyo. Its text was not made public and department officials declined to reveal its contents except to say that it expressed approval of the disarmament discussion but did not agree to a consideration of Pacific problems.

During the day, however, it became known that the attitude of the Japanese government was known to the government here. This attitude is that the disarmament question is a vast one in itself, and that if other questions are introduced into the field of discussion the conference may be so broadened as to endanger its success.

Japanese officials are said to feel that to be particularly true if the questions so introduced are to affect the delicate balance of diplomatic relations in the Orient.

There is manifest in Tokyo a belief that such a debate might open up a Pandora's box of troublesome diplomatic intricacies, which would set for Mr. Harding's conference a task of adjustment even greater than that attempted by the peace conference at Versailles.

The alternative, in the belief of Japanese statesmen, would be to agree beforehand on exactly what questions will form the subject matter of the discussions.

To this is opposed the opinion of American officials that if the nations first agreed to come into the conference, whatever limitations appeared advisable could be fixed by general assent afterward.

### Use Savings to Build Homes.

Washington.—Plans for relieving the estimated shortage of 1,500,000 homes throughout the country through the diversion of a greater proportion of the nation's \$22,000,000,000 in savings deposits into home building, are under consideration by Secretary Hoover. The commerce secretary considers there has been a tendency during the past few years for the savings of the people to find their way into commercial paper, bonds and similar securities rather than into home building.

### Weigh Babies on Parcel Post Scales.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Efforts to "humanize" the postal service, in accordance with a recent order of Postmaster General Will Hays was given some development here when Postmaster E. A. Purdy ordered that all drivers of parcel post wagons permit mothers to weigh their babies daily, providing the babies are brought to the parcel post wagon scales.

### Hoover Says, "Good Times Nearing."

Boston.—The country has turned the corner of the industrial depression, Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, said here. With labor improving in efficiency, farmers putting in more work than for a decade, and over-speculation and wastefulness checked, the turn toward good times has been made, he said.

### To Investigate Postal Rates.

Washington.—The House postoffice committee voted to investigate for itself the whole question of second class postal rates. A subcommittee for the purpose was named, consisting of Representatives Ramseyer, Iowa; Hardy, Colorado; Kelly, Pennsylvania; Republicans; and Bell, Georgia; Parish, Texas, Democrats.

### Water Substituted for Whiskey.

San Francisco, Calif.—The removal from the government bonded warehouse at Vallejo, Calif., of forty-eight barrels of whiskey, valued at approximately \$150,000, and the substitution of water, has been discovered, federal authorities here announced. The owner of the whiskey is said to be F. Hollman, San Francisco realty dealer.

### Tar and Feather Woman.

Center, Texas.—Mrs. Beulah Johnson, who was tarred and whose hair was partially clipped by masked men at Terrell, Texas, was brought to jail here and is being held to the next grand jury on a charge of bigamy. Sheriff J. N. Smith of Shelby county said the woman told him that the masked men gave her no instructions when she was freed on the streets of Terrell but asked her about a man she knew. Mrs. Johnson is said to have been married thrice.

### Want Protected Independence.

Cebu, P. I.—A number of Filipino prominent in business and politics in private interviews told members of the Wood-Forbes investigating mission that while they desired independence for the Philippine islands at some future date, they believed the Philippines were as yet unprepared to assume independent government under the precarious financial conditions existing. Public speakers, on the contrary, generally favored an immediate but protected independence.

## Counting the Inhabitants of Japan



Japan is taking her periodical census, and the photograph shows a lot of the clerks in the Tokyo office counting up the mikado's subjects.

## RIVAL REPORTS MADE PUBLIC

WILSON AND DANIELS BOTH GET  
SOME BLAME IN SENATE  
REPORTS.

### SCORE AND LAUD SIMS

MANY LIVES LOST BY DELAY  
WHICH CAUSED WAR TO BE  
PROLONGED.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Washington, July 18.—Widely conflicting views regarding direction of the American navy during the early months of the war were detailed in Republican and Democratic reports made public of the Senate naval committee's investigation of controversies between former Secretary Daniels and Rear Admiral William Sims. The reports constitute the last chapter in the famous Sims-Daniels controversy of May, 1920, precipitated by Rear Admiral Sims' letter, sharply criticizing the Daniels' war administration.

Mr. Daniels, former President Wilson and Rear Admiral W. B. Benson, former chief of operations, were scored severely in the majority Republican report and highly praised in the minority Democratic report. Admiral Sims was commended by the majority and assailed by the minority.

Senators Hale, Mahie; Ball, Dole, Ware, and Keyes, New Hampshire, signed the majority report, and Senators Pittman, Nevada, and Trammell, Florida, the minority.

The investigation dates from a year ago, when during a committee inquiry of the admiral's controversy with Mr. Daniels over awards of distinguished service decorations, a letter the former wrote to Mr. Daniels, charging the Navy Department with numerous derelictions was read into the record.

Admiral Sims was in chief command of naval operations overseas during the war.

Admiral Sims' principal charge that administrative delays were estimated to have cost 500,000 lives and \$15,000,000 unnecessarily, was sustained as follows by the majority:

"The conclusion seems inevitable that these delays in naval operations did not occur because the American expeditionary forces might have brought about an allied victory earlier than they actually did."

The minority report described the charge as "monstrous and without foundation" and added: "The evidence shows beyond a shadow of doubt that the army was transported abroad as fast as it was ready; that the submarines did not sink our transports and that munitions and supplies for our army crossed the water in ample volume at all times."

### "Stingy Blanket," Says Squaw.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—"Uh! Helluva stingy blanket." Only that and nothing more was the comment of a Sioux squaw here from the Pine Ridge agency for the Frontier Days celebration, when at Mercury beach, adjacent to Frontier park, she glimpsed a shapely female of the species clad only in a scarlet, one-piece bathing suit.

### Navy Yards on Five-Day Basis.

Washington.—All navy yards and shore stations will be put on a five-day week basis of operation temporarily, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt announced in an effort to prevent so drastic a reduction of personnel as otherwise would be necessary under the reduced appropriations now available.

### White Preacher Tarred and Whipped.

Miami, Fla.—Eight masked men waylaid the Rev. Phillip S. Irwin, white, archdeacon of the English Episcopal church and head of the work of that church among south Florida negroes, at the close of his evening services here, carried him into the woods and whipped him and then applied a coat of tar and feathers to his body. He was then placed in a sack and taken in an automobile to a spot near the business center of the city and dumped out on the street.

### Outbreak of Pellagra Reported.

Washington.—A new outbreak of pellagra, in the South, is alarming the public health service. Officials say that the depression in the cotton market is one of the leading causes. Poor classes of planters, the experts say, have been forced to living principally on salt pork and corn bread, a diet which contributes to pellagra. In one state alone the number of cases have doubled since last year. The public service considers the situation very serious.

## SHOOTS WRONG MAN

MURDER COMMITTED IN LAW  
OFFICE AS TWO MEET.

KILLS YOUNG MERCHANT AT  
JULESBURG IN JEALOUS RAGE  
OVER WIFE.

(Western Newspaper Union News Service.)

Julesburg, Colo., July 14.—Following accusations he had made that Ralph Rozell, prominent young clothing merchant here, had endeavored to induce his wife to go with him to an all-night party, J. J. Baker, a prosperous young rancher residing near Julesburg, shot and killed Rozell here. The shooting occurred in the law office of Charles F. Rolison and George T. Henry, where Baker found his victim consulting the lawyers on private business.

The two law partners and E. J. Frederick, a justice of the peace, were witnesses of the shooting, but were unable to check Baker before he had fired five shots from an automatic pistol.

According to information gathered by O. S. Hunneshaw, sheriff of Sedgewick county, Baker shot the wrong man when he picked Rozell as the one who had endeavored to entice his wife away from home. The shooting, Sheriff Hunneshaw said, evidently grew out of an incident that occurred when a man and a woman drove up in an automobile in front of Baker's country home and sought to induce Mrs. Baker to join them.

Believing he recognized Rozell as the man who made overtures to his wife, Baker is said to have gone to Rozell's home and told Mrs. Rozell of the incident, threatening vengeance upon Rozell. Mrs. Rozell assured Baker that he was mistaken, but when he drove into town, found Rozell in the law office and shot him to death.

Sheriff Hunneshaw said that he had uncovered evidence that convinces him that Rozell was not the man in the automobile.

A coroner's jury summoned by Coroner G. F. Ewing held that the shots were fired by Baker with felonious intent. District Attorney Roy T. Johnson, who conducted the examination of witnesses at the inquest, said he would file a direct information in the District Court, charging Baker with murder in the first degree.

After shooting Rozell, Baker walked out of the law office to the street and surrendered to Town Marshal W. P. Cunningham, whom he met coming toward the building.

### United States Past Crisis.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The financial and industrial crisis in the United States has been weathered, and the long-heralded return to normal conditions is gradually being effected, speakers at the closing session of the Ohio Bankers' Association convention declared. United States Senator Pomeroy of Ohio declared "the nation is as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar; what troubles there are, are within ourselves and all that is needed to bring about a reasonable adjustment of prices, which is the thing most needed, is practice of common sense."

### Chicago Woman Convicted of Murder.

Chicago.—Mrs. Dora Waterman was found guilty of slaying her husband. She was accused of hacking him to death with a meat cleaver to obtain possession of his property. Mrs. Waterman was the third woman to be convicted out of twenty-one tried on charges of murder in the last twenty years in Chicago. Mrs. Waterman was sentenced to seventeen years in the penitentiary.

### Turks Massacre 82 Greeks.

Samsun, Asia Minor.—The deportation of Greeks into the interior by the Turkish nationalists continues. The deportees include 100 employees of American tobacco firms. The nationalists say, to block Greek agitation for a republic in the Pontus area, on the Black sea. One village has been burned by the nationalists, and eighty-two bodies of men, women and children are floating in the mouth of the Kizil Irmak river.

### To Punish War Criminals.

Paris.—France has informed Germany she will continue the occupation of the Rhine region until Germany has complied with the conditions of the treaty of Versailles relative to the punishment of those who violated the rules of civilized warfare in the world war. M. Briand said the government had decided to show Germany that France still had strength and expressed the hope that the other allied countries would join in the French viewpoint.

## HIDES TAKEN OFF FREE LIST

PARTY LINES SHOW SPLIT ON  
FIRST CONTEST—REPUBLICANS  
FORCE ADJOURNMENT.

### WILL AFFECT PRICES

MAN-TO-MAN COUNT IS TAKEN,  
FORCING WALK DOWN  
AISLE.

Washington, July 16.—Hides—raw, green and pickled—are thrown off the Fordney free list by the House, which voted, 152 to 97, to impose an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent, to be followed by another amendment taxing all leather products, including shoes. Eight Republican members of the ways and means committee, which framed the bill, voted for free hides, and Representative Garner of Texas, ranking Democratic committee member, in charge of the general fight against the bill, voted for the tax.

There were many breaks from straight party lines on the first contested section of the measure, but finding themselves with votes to spare, Republican leaders forced an early adjournment over the Democratic demand that the bill be read for amendment.

Representative Hawley of Oregon, Republican member of the committee, in pleading against the duty, declared the farmers by a tariff would get less than they were now paid, and that \$81,000,000 would be added annually to the nation's shoe and leather bill. He was joined by Representative Burton, Republican, Ohio, a former member of the Senate, who told the House that the Payne-Aldrich bill did not put one cent of tax on the hide of the cow.

Thirty-one members took part in the day's talk, some defending and some flaying the hide tax. Under the rule by which the Fordney bill has right of way, another vote will be demanded in the House proper shortly, the action at this time being in committee of the whole. Opponents of the duty said, however, they had little hope of defeating it then.

By calling for a man-to-man count, the Democrats forced a march down the aisle, which showed the following Republican members of the ways and means committee standing out to keep hides on the free list:

Green, Iowa, ranking Republican; Hawley, Washington; Copley, Illinois; Watson, Pennsylvania; Tilson, Connecticut; Hawley, Mississippi; Mott, New York, and Houghton, New York. Representative Longworth, Republican, Ohio, another member, did not vote. Representative Mann, Republican, Illinois, minority leader in Democratic days, and Representative Robertson, Republican, Oklahoma, the woman member, stood with the losing side. Many Republicans from the shoe centers of New England also opposed a duty.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon, of Illinois, famous in his day as a high tariff man, made a one-minute speech against free list hides.

### Decline Wage Cut.

Kansas City, Mo.—Representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, covering Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and part of Arkansas, met here with members of the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association, and with John P. White, special envoy from miners' national headquarters, and declined to accept a voluntary reduction in wages.

### To Stop Reckless Driving.

Chicago.—The National Association of Taxicab Owners, in convention here, launched a campaign to protect cab users and the public at large from reckless driving. The delegates represent the large taxicab companies of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Kansas City and many smaller cities.

### "Stolen" Baby Found Under Bed.

Miami, Okla.—Exhausted and hysterical after a fruitless twenty-four-hour search for her missing baby daughter, thought to have been taken by a band of gypsies, Mrs. Sam Lankard of this city threw herself across her bed in despair. Thereby she discovered the infant fast asleep on the floor between the bed and the wall.

### Farm Mortgages Double.

Washington.—Mortgage debts of American farmers more than doubled in the decade between 1910 and 1920. It was reported by the census bureau. The increase in mortgage charges against farms owned by their operators was 132.5 per cent, or from \$1,720,172,851 in 1910 to \$4,012,711,213 in 1920.

### Three Killed; Four Wounded.

Lynch, Ky.—Three men were killed and four seriously wounded here in a pistol fight. William Holcomb, chief of police; Jim Coldiron, deputy sheriff, and Carl Fulton, mine foreman, were killed when they attempted to arrest three men, whose names are unknown. Four men, whose names are not known, were seriously wounded. The accused parties were rushed to the Harlan jail, which is being guarded to prevent possible disorders.

### Launch Fight Against Landlords.

Atlantic City, N. J.—A nation-wide drive against landlords who discriminated against families with children was launched by the National Brotherhood of Operative Pottery in convention here. It was decided that the remedy lay in state laws which would make such discrimination illegal. The brotherhood will also